

Wednesday Morning, May 8, 1867

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transfers of advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlement of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily rate of advertising will be furnished at the lowest cash rate, and no exception will be made in future to this rule.

Trade Outrages.

The telegraph announces a series of trade outrages in the important western city of Chicago, State of Illinois. Rioting and bloodshed have taken place; establishments where labor was employed have been leveled to the ground by the incendiary's torch; and workmen who continued at their places under the old system have been driven into the streets and in some instances slaughtered. Heretofore, in the United States, as elsewhere, ten hours have been considered a fair day's work; but for several months past an agitation has been going on in most of the States in favor of the passage of a bill by the local Legislatures limiting the number of hours that a man should legally labor, without demanding a double rate of wages, to eight hours per day. Illinois having been the first State in the Union to pass a measure of the kind, is the first to experience the evil effects resulting from class legislation. Had the workmen been content to receive pay according to the number of hours "put in," but little difficulty would have been experienced. But it appears that for eight hours' work they demand the same wages formerly received for working ten hours a day. The effect upon every industrial pursuit could not fail in being detrimental, and contractors who had taken work before the new system came into force had to choose between two courses: either to abandon their contracts or procure men from other cities to complete the "jobs." The results have been a terrible uprising of the working classes and the perpetration of a number of atrocious outrages upon the lives and property of both employers and employed. A feeling of great insecurity must prevail, and works of every kind must stop for want of workmen. Every industrial pursuit will be paralyzed for some time, and the loss inflicted upon the entire community—not excepting the tradesmen themselves, who will, in reality, be the heaviest losers, even if they obtain their unreasonable demands—will be incalculable. Workmen are nowhere so well paid as in the United States, the wages averaging twice the rate paid in Europe. The industrial classes of America are better fed, better clothed and better off in every respect than the workmen of any other country in the world. Demands frequently made for advances in wages have generally met with liberal responses from employers, and "strikes," so frequently heard of in England and France, have been seldom necessary in the United States. It is only when the demands of the workmen have become so extortionate that a compliance would result in the certain ruin of the masters, that opposition has at last been offered, and the responsibility of the outrages rests not so much with the workmen as with the politicians who consented to make the passage of the eight hour law one of the conditions of an election, and thus secured the full vote of the working classes in their favor. Where the movement will end it is impossible, from the meagre despatches before us, to predict at present; but the example set by Chicago workmen will, we fear, be emulated by workmen in other American cities, and outrages of a similar nature will be of frequent occurrence until the strong arm of the General Government is invoked to put down the perpetrators with a strong hand. It is a renewal of the old struggle of Labor against Capital. So long as the former fails to overstep the bounds of reasonable demand, it deserves support and encouragement; but when, as in the present instance, it aims at the ruin of its opponent, in the insane belief that thereby secures its own advancement, it becomes an instrument of oppression to which too bold a front cannot be presented.

Trade.

Business is undeniably dull; but confidence is being gradually restored. Goods are sold for cash, or, if on short credit, only to tried men whose paper will be met at maturity. Since 1861, there has not been a year when trade has stood on so healthy a basis, or when the prospects of a prosperous mining season were so bright as now. Unlimited credit has died a natural death. It brought a great deal of mischief to the country and caused the ruin of many; but the day is far distant when a system so improper will again obtain here. The orders from the mines are light owing to last year's stocks not being exhausted; when goods are ordered they are only such as will meet with ready sale and in limited quantities, a wise precaution which we hope to see always in future observed here.

A Noble Old Roman (Hum'um!)

Messrs. Editors.—It affords me much gratification to notice that my old friend "Monitor," alias "Lezardus," alias "An Humble Disciple of Knox," alias half a dozen other cognomens, has assumed the editorial toga and is installed as editor-in-chief of your morning cotemporary. To be sure, I and others were induced to subscribe for the support of that journal "five dollars a month for three months" under the impression that we were helping a poor man along; and had no idea at the time that we were giving "Monitor" an organ on which to grind his dulcet strains; but who will begrudge to pay the last month's subscription (now nearly due) when he is told that so high-minded a gentleman as the editor of the *News* is to be directly benefited thereby? Why, sir, I have watched "Monitor" through all the varied phases of his checkered life in this colony, and I have come to admire the man for his characteristic selfishness, his public spiritedness and his sterling honesty. I have seen him, sir, basking in the full glare of gubernatorial sunshine, stretching his Adonis-like legs beneath the carved mahogany of Governor Kennedy, cracking jokes and nuts with his august entertainer, and with a laudable desire to combine business with pleasure, as he broke the necks of champagne bottles and toasted his host, acting as a broker for the sale of Castle Cary; I have seen him, sir, in the Supreme Court suing for "half commissions" for the sale of that splendid piece of property, and noticed with a feeling of admiration the naive manner in which he pressed his claims upon the jury and heard him acknowledge with a glow of patriotic pride the noble advice that he gave the Governor, viz: "To buy the Castle first and consult the Assembly afterwards"—"w-o-r-d-s," sir, that deserve to be inscribed on parchment in letters of diamond dust and handed down to posterity as the original saying of one of Nature's noblemen. I have seen him, sir, stand up in his place in the Assembly and with a petition in one hand and a dried Russian codfish in the other in strains of fervid eloquence lay claim to a Government bounty of \$4000 for discovering fishing banks on the coast of Sitka, which certain untruthful "Yankees" of San Francisco succeeded in hounding him out of by falsely professing to have worked the "lead" for several years before the keel of "Monitor's" schooner disturbed the quiet waters of Bristol Bay. I have seen him, sir, when denied payment of a just claim by Governor Kennedy, standing outside of the Governor's office, shaking his stick at the Governor's windows and protesting in the choice language of honest indignation and in elegant expletives against the basely illiberal manner in which he had been treated, and I observed, sir, the masterly manner in which he beat a hasty retreat when the Governor's orderly, who had been ordered to kick him from the square, proceeded to perform that agreeable duty, and watched with surprise the wonderful agility that he displayed in placing a considerable piece of ground between his person and the orderly's boots. I have seen Mr "Monitor" standing in the Supreme Court with his "blood boiling" at the "foul insinuations" that an unprincipled adversary had preferred against him, his eyes filled with "manly tears" at the bare reflection of what his "friends at home" would think of him when they learned that he had been stigmatized as an "old reprobate." And, lastly, sir, I noted with satisfaction the sweet, angelic, dove-like expression—the air of Christian resignation that stole over his intellectual features when the verdict of the wicked jury that gave his ungodly opponent a victory was announced. Yes, sir, I have observed all these noble traits in "Monitor's" character, and I ask how could I help liking him for his thousand virtues? And feeling considerable pleasure that my "five dollars a month" should fall into the hands of so worthy, so good, so honorable, so unselfish, so charitable, so intellectual, so agile, so amiable, so honest, so patriotic, so game an old cock as the editor-in-chief of the *Morning News* has proved himself to be? What, sir, withdraw my subscription? Refuse to pay the last installment? Perish the thought! Others may advance the paltry excuse that the money has been misapplied, and hint at an action for "false pretences,"—but as for me, sir, "give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely," on behalf of my ancient friend. I ask no more!

ANONYMOUS.

The Late Cricket Match.

FLEET CRICKET CLUB.
EQUIMALT, May 6th, 1867.

Messrs Editors:—It is with deep regret that we notice that the friendly feeling with which the cricket season commenced has been so soon disturbed by an animus which we scarcely feel justified in ascribing to our noble adversaries on Saturday.

It is a pity that the very one-sided article which appeared in your impression of the 6th inst, had not been penned by a spectator better versed in the day's proceedings and arrangements.

We will not trespass further on your valuable space than to refute a few salient points in your correspondent's article of the 6th inst.

The great point of discontent appears to have originated in the time of drawing stumps: Although the proposed time (6:30 p.m.) came from the Captain of the Fleet Eleven, it was not agreed to by the Victorians. We dislike going to extremes, yet we feel obliged to state that more than an hour's valuable time was lost by our opponents not being on the ground at the agreed time, 10 a.m.

We also notice that the umpires have been treated with scant courtesy, and unenviable duties.

Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

TRADE OUTRAGES IN CHICAGO.

Great Incendiary Fires.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A fire this forenoon destroyed the Merchant's Hotel; Crosby's splendid opera house adjoining was in imminent danger. Loss \$200,000. The opera house was somewhat damaged by water. Rioting commenced in the south and west divisions of the city this morning. It is difficult to obtain correct reports. It is rumored that two or three men were killed. There was considerable rioting to-day; the workmen were driven out of several establishments by a mob: A strong force of police succeeded in restoring quiet. Many leaders have been arrested.

CHICAGO, May 4th.—Another destructive fire occurred last night; two five story wholesale houses at the corner of Clarke and South Water streets were consumed. Six firemen were buried under the falling wall. Three were rescued alive but badly injured. The others were dead.

A large elevator was fired this morning and totally destroyed. The fires are undoubtedly the work of an incendiary and is supposed to be one of the strikers. The loss is about \$250,000.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Another incendiary fire occurred at two o'clock last night. A machine shop and foundry on Adams street, were totally consumed. Loss \$6,000.

San Francisco Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Sailed, May 5th.—Bark Lizzie Boggs, Puget Sound; bark Brontes, Seabeck; bark Fremont, Seabeck.

Brazil.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Special despatches to the *Herald*, received by cable, give advices from Rio Janeiro dated April 8th. The Emperor of Brazil has issued a decree for the abolishment of slavery, to take effect in 20 years. The children born after 8th April, 1867, are free.

Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Despatches from the commander of the Liberals, in front of Vera Cruz, dated April 15th, to Minister Romero, communicate news of the victory gained by Diaz over Marquez on the 12th of April at San Cristobal. He captured 70 wagons of ammunition and the entire artillery train, 200 prisoners and all the enemy's wounded.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Despatches from Matamoros, dated 24th April, state that Juarez has issued a decree abolishing all treaty stipulations with foreign powers recognizing the Empire, and abolishing all privileges heretofore enjoyed by the subjects of such powers not mentioned in the Constitution of 1857.

Europe.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Gladstone letter resigning the leadership of the Liberals, says he will not move the amendment of which he had given notice, but will support any other gentlemen bringing forward an amendment which he can approve. The *Times* says Gladstone cannot resign. He owes it to the Liberals to retain the leadership. [The English journals generally refuse to regard Gladstone's letter as a virtual resignation of the leadership.]

Movements against the reorganization of the army of France continue. The Italian Chamber of Deputies, after a heated debate, approved the Convention with France for the allotment of the Pontifical debt.

The resumption of the Fenian trials in Dublin created but little excitement. Giardini, in the paper called *La d'Orte*, continued to stimulate the war feeling of France.

The *Gazette* of St. Petersburg advocates an alliance between Russia, Prussia and Italy.

A monster Reform demonstration took place at Birmingham, on April 22nd. From 50,000 to 100,000 persons participated. Bright, in his speech, denounced the Government Reform bill as a fraud, tending to restrict rather than to extend the franchise, and expressed regret that the bill was not opposed on its second reading. He said that the Liberals are now helpless, but that the Radicals would have the bill called up and would rally around Gladstone, whom he warmly eulogized. A resolution denouncing the Government measure was carried on the following day.

A similar demonstration was held at Leeds. Cobden's statue was formally inaugurated at Manchester, April 22nd.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, April 25.—George Murray and Joseph Johnson have been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for beating the principal of a public school.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The loss by the *Romaine* crevasse is estimated at \$1,000,000. Work has been suspended thereon.

There are no funds in the Bureau for furnishing railroads to those rendered destitute by the flood.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Victoria's picture, painted for George Peabody, will be exhibited in the principal cities for the benefit of the Southern Relief Fund and local charities.

The ladies of Memphis, intending to give a public decoration of Confederate graves, were informed by Captain Estes, who is in

command there, that no processions or speeches would be allowed.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A French National Convention met at Detroit, Michigan, yesterday; forty-two delegates were present. The speakers denounced the oppression practiced by the British Government upon French Canada; declared Canada naturally belonging to the United States; that annexation was sure to come, and that both countries longed to see it. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the million Frenchmen in the United States and Canada should organize for mutual protection, and that the French population should take a more active part in politics, and be represented in the government, and that Canada should be annexed to the United States.

The Odd Fellows are to-day celebrating the anniversary of the foundation of the Order in the United States, with imposing processions, orations and public ceremonies.

Europe.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Cologne Gazette* urges that Luxemburg be made an independent State, thus compromising the difficulty, and averting a war, or else that it be ceded to Belgium.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *London Times* Paris correspondent, writing under date of April 12th, says: Experiments have been made at Vincennes with a new cannon of the Emperor's invention. The result was carefully concealed from the public and the military. The officers only practiced 12 or 15 shots in the morning. It is positively stated that in case of war with Prussia the territory will be made the battle-ground. Other correspondents state that Austria will be the ally of France.

The war cry prevails at Berlin, and they say there that they will be in Paris within three months.

The *Herald's* Berlin correspondence, dated April 11th, says a dispatch was received from the Prussian Minister at Paris by the Council of State, to the effect that Napoleon has resolved to address a note to the Prussian Cabinet, stating the reasons of France for acquiring Luxemburg, and reminding Bismarck that by his own avowal its annexation to Germany expired with the dissolution of the Federal Union of 1815, but expressing a willingness to consult the great powers. This correspondent also states that Bismarck addressed a note to Napoleon demanding a immediate cessation of military preparations in France.

The Paris correspondence of the *London Times*, under date of April 10th, says that he is perfectly assured that the Emperor proposed an ultimatum to Prussia at the Council of his Ministers. The majority vigorously opposed this course. The Emperor maintained his views with warmth. The deliberations lasted all night, the Emperor finally yielding.

PARIS, April 25.—The *Moniteur* alleges that Prussia is neglecting to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty of Prague.

The *Confederation* says that France will use all honorable means to preserve peace.

PARIS, April 26.—We are assured that the Emperor has resolved to prorogue the Legislature and to modify its functions, reducing it to the proportions it had during the first year of the Empire.

The proposition of Prince Napoleon, to annex Luxemburg to Holland and demolish the fortifications, meets with some favor.

BERNE, April 25.—The Swiss army of observation has been placed on the French frontier.

The Irish Insurrection.

A correspondent of the *Irish Times*, writing from Tipperary on Sunday, March 10, says: Tipperary town is the headquarters of the military force sent to extinguish the Fenian revolt. In every available place troops are stationed—in the market house, workhouse, and elsewhere. Sentinels are regularly posted at the Limerick Junction.

A stranger arriving here would be puzzled as to why there is so much military parade, for the country everywhere appears peaceable; but the embers of rebellion are not yet extinguished. If the Yeomanry for an instant withdrawn, there is no doubt the insurgents, who are still lurking in the mountains, would attempt another demonstration. So long as the military are here the insurgents will not show themselves. This morning, at two o'clock, several of them did appear. The alarm was instantly given, and troops went in pursuit of them. The officers were called up, and were on duty immediately. Several young men known to have been out with the rebels have returned to their homes. Others are concealed in groups to tens and twenties. The Yeomanry are on the line of railway between Goid's Cross and Limerick Junction. I observed a body of about fifty men in a field. Some of them had arms. They were apparently deliberating as to how they could best make their escape. The cavalry at Limerick Junction are suffering no small amount of hardship. The men are quartered in a store. There is no shelter for the horses, who are tied to stakes driven in the ground. Commissariat wagons are seen moving in all directions, strongly guarded. This morning at 2 o'clock the bells sounded an alarm. The troops were already started, turned out, and the Fenians were met with. It is manifest they intend avoiding any engagement with the troops. It is feared they will keep up a harassing system, and attempt another rally should the troops be drawn off. It is known that many of them are collected on the Galtee Mountains. As I write, a detachment under Col. McNeill are being marched to the mountains, with a view of chasing them if they can be met with. Commissariat wagons accompany the troops, as it is intended, I am informed, to make a foraging party on the mountains for a few days.

So far as Tipperary is concerned, I believe the insurrection is over. Clergymen of all denominations have denounced them to-day in the churches and chapels, and warned the people not to be led astray. I have communicated with different parts of the county of Limerick and the accounts received state that tranquility prevails. The same, in a great measure, may be said for Tipperary. Precaution, however, is still necessary. The fact of some Fenians being still in the mountains is evidenced by the fires during the night. Several rockets were discharged from the hills last night, but with what object no one could ascertain.

(Dublin Correspondence *London Times*, March 13.)

Notwithstanding the rumors that have been of bodies of Fenians appearing, or being expected to appear, here and there about the city and county of Dublin, for several days nothing has occurred to disturb the public tranquility since the shameful breakdown of the rebellion the first night on which it ventured to show its front at Tallaght. The suburbs are constantly patrolled at night, and the confidence of the community is quite restored—not because it is believed that no elements of mischief remain, but because they know that the powers and precautions of Government are quite sufficient to preserve the peace.

Yesterday seventeen Fenian prisoners left the King's Bridge station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, in charge of a strong force of the constabulary. Among the captives was Stephen Joseph Meany, who, it will be remembered, was tried at the last Commission for treason and felony.

Five of the prisoners were escorted from the train at Salinas, and lodged in Naas jail. Nine prisoners from Naas jail were taken in charge at Salinas, and these, with the remainder twelve from Ubbly, were taken to Kilkenny jail.

Six young men were arrested on board the Liverpool steamer on its arrival at Drogheda yesterday morning, but they were, after

some inquiry, all liberated. Experiments were made there with the Greek fire found with the insurgents. It burnt quickly enough, and could be with difficulty extinguished, but the timber on which it burnt for a long time did not ignite, and Mr. Grey, who made the experiments, stated his impression that against a solid timber structure they would be perfectly innocuous.

At Castlereagh a detachment of troops arrived by special train from Athlone on Monday evening, when the police immediately arrested a number of persons, who were taken to the county goal at Roscommon.

The whole of the troops stationed in the Royal Barracks were paraded yesterday morning, under Gen. M'Murdo, to hear the sentences passed by the late General Court-Martial on the three men named O'Brien, alias Simpson, Cavanagh and Merthy, of the 5th Foot, who were convicted as members of the Fenian conspiracy. The sentences were that O'Brien be transported for the period of his natural life; Cavanagh, seven years; and Merthy, five years. At the conclusion of the proceedings O'Brien shouted: "Three cheers for the Irish Republic," which was instantly checked by one of the escort pushing him forward. The prisoners were marched to Athlone Military Prison, where they were dressed in the convict uniform, and handed over to the civil authorities, when they were escorted in the prison van by the mounted police to Mountjoy Prison.

Dr. Moriarty, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, has issued a pastoral, which he exhorts his clergy to warn their flock that all persons joining the Fenian Society, whether sworn or unsworn, incur a Papal excommunication, reminding them that Pope Pius IX., in his Allocution of Sept. 25, 1865, confirming the decrees of his predecessors, proscribed and condemned, under the same penalty, all secret societies which either openly or clandestinely conspire against the Church or against the lawful authorities.

For the last few days there has been a feeling of much uneasiness in Liverpool concerning the Fenians. The Mayor and magistrates have been in consultation with the different commanders of the volunteer regiments, and in conjunction with Colonel Reynolds, the Adjutant General of the North Irish Division, who has visited the several volunteer storehouses, it was determined to set a guard on each storehouse where arms and ammunition are kept. Yesterday 300 men belonging to the 54th Regiment, arrived in Liverpool from Manchester, and were billeted on a district notices for its rowdies. The agents of the different fire insurance companies in Liverpool yesterday held a meeting, and it was agreed that every means should be taken to prevent the action of incendiaries. The managers of all the local banks have received a warning to the effect that they must keep a good force at night on their premises, in order that any attempt to break open the banks might be prevented.

The magistrates have also been provided with a copy of the Riot Act; and four steamers are reported to have been chartered by the Government and manned by marines, from Mr. Hester's ship Donagel, at present anchored in the Mersey, for the purpose of preventing any attempt to destroy the shipping in the river at any Fenian landing. The force at the North Fort, though not large, is considered to be quite capable of resisting the martial powers of the alleged descendants of Fion. At the fort there is a detachment of the royal artillery, a company of the Eighty-first regiment, and a company of the coastguard.

A Revolt in Catholic Treatment.—The medical treatment of the sick and dying in Catholic hospitals is a subject which has recently attracted much public attention. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from a wholesale massacre in the end. Bristol's *Standard* writes, however, as a candid exception—an escape from the general rule. The cases are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colds and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions, and they are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BASTON'S SANGUICIFUGE should be used in connection with the Pills.

Ponce de Leon on Perfumes.—This celebrated lieutenant of the great Columbus pronounced the flowers in the everglades of Florida to be the most fragrant under the sky. From these odoriferous blossoms (the *Yucca* and *Yucca*) the Florida Water is prepared, so that the fame of its fragrance may be said to date back to the days of the great navigator, who "gave to Europe the perfume of the South Sea." The Florida Water is a conservatory of tropical plants in full bloom, is exhaled from this delicious and refreshing water. When diluted, it purifies the complexion, and softens the skin, and is a most valuable remedy for a skin disease, such as the eruption of the face, or a skin disease, such as the eruption of the face, or a skin disease, such as the eruption of the face.

Flesh-Devouring Mania.—Of those who are one of the most horrible. As soon as there is the slightest reason to suspect its presence, resort to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The appearance that excites suspicion is either a general or local, they are usually the result of unhealthy matter in the blood, and the unequalled depurative will eradicate them, by ridding their causes in the circulation. Every tumor, cancerous and ulcerous malady, and every scurvy, erysipelas, eczema, and leprosy eruption, can be controlled by this wonderful detergent. It may be called almost a certain remedy, which is pure and safe, and is the only one known to medicine. By using Bristol's Vegetable Pills at same time with the Sanguiferine, a cure will be much hastened.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Professor J. Compton, M. D., Will deliver his

Celebrated Lecture,

AT VICTORIA THEATRE,

On this WEDNESDAY Evening, May 8th,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Subject:

"THE PHYSICAL CAUSE of that disease, or the Separation of Husband and Wife."

NOTICE.

PARTIES INTERESTED TO MESSRS. LAWRENCE CLARK & JONES, of Victoria, are requested to make payment forthwith, to

J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent, Victoria, May 10th, 1867.

Mechanics' Institute.

ALEX. YULE, Esq., M. D.

WILL deliver a Public Lecture in the Rooms of the Institute, on

WEDNESDAY, May 8th, 1867,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

SUBJECT

"THE HUMAN SKIN."

ADMISSION FREE.

REMOVAL.

Mrs Jamieson

New Advertisements

To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.

AT VICTORIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,

VICTORIA, V.I.

Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of

Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c.

At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles, the Goods being imported from Europe by Express Monthly.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:

White & Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blouses, Ticking, &c., &c.,

Also on Hand in Great Variety.

Wm. DENNY, Manager.

ALBION HOUSE.

FORT STREET.

MRS. PICKLES

HAS JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS A Choice and Beautiful Assortment of the LATEST FASHIONS in

Ladies' Hats & Bonnets,

Trimmed and Untrimmed.

ALSO

Mantles, Ribbons, Flowers, Feather, Ornaments, Muslins, Garibaldi's, And other Goods

For Sale!

AT SWAN LAKE,

SWEDEN, ABERDEEN YELLOW AND White Gilt Turbans &c.

Orders for the above left at Hicks & Russell's, Government street, Victoria, will be attended to.

K. McKENZIE, my 1w

Victoria, May 6th, 1867.

NOW LANDING,

EXGLARAMARA

Perambulators

Brushes and Brooms, of all kinds

Grocer's Mills

Sausage Machines

Steel Yards

Feather Dusters

Quoth, 4 to 6 lb

Scones

Anvils

Pruning Knives

Butter Moulds

Garden Shears

Call Bells

Land Chains

Rat and Beaver Traps

Sofa Springs

Brass and Copper Kettles

Enamelled Milk Pans

Glass Ventilators

Half-Pint Ale Tankards

Three-Legged Pots, 1 to 5 gallons

Corks

And a variety of

General Hardware

Too numerous to particularize at

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Wednesday Morning, May 8, 1867
Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
ENTRERD
May 7—Star New World, Winsor, Port Townsend
Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
Star Astoria, Bond, Astoria
Star Emily Harris, Faint, Nanaimo
Star Black Diamond, McCall, Nanaimo
CLEARED
May 7—Star B. Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
Star Black Diamond, McCall, Nanaimo
Star Alice, Harris, Port Townsend
Star Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend
Star Emily Harris, Faint, Nanaimo
Star Black Diamond, McCall, Nanaimo
Auction Sales To-day.
J. A. McCREA, Wharf Street, will sell at 11 o'clock a. m., at Salesroom, Sewing Machines, &c.

THE BLAS GEMS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently learning that the Blas collection of gems was offered for sale in Paris, took the responsibility of purchasing them for £48,000 for the British Museum, and then threw himself upon the House of Commons for indemnification, which was at once granted. The Blas Gems were collected by two successive Dukes of Blas. Legitimists and adherents to the traditions and the finer tastes of the *ancien regime*. The gems were chiefly collected by the father, the coins by the son; and each in his age was among the first cities in Europe as regards the objects he collected. The gem collection grew and accompanied as it grew the exile which the elder Duke shared with his Royal master; the white velvet trays, in which it may be seen in the ornament room at the British Museum, having been formed, it is said, for facility of transport. The gems were made up partly of the more valuable portion of the Strozzi collection—one formed some 150 years ago, and among the most famous in Europe; partly they were from the collection of Dr Barth, the physician to Joseph II. of Austria, who to judge by the gems the Duke of Blas acquired from him, must have had rare opportunities and a still rarer taste. Others were from the De la Tarbie collection, of which less can be said, and from which whatever doubtful gems in the eyes of the Duke there may be in the velvet trays of the Duke de Blas seem to have emanated. Other portions of these treasures were brought together from different quarters, but the most splendid of them belong to the period when France was represented at Naples by an Ambassador well qualified to profit by such noble opportunities. Henceforth they will rest among other treasures well worthy to bear them company.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—Among all classes a disposition is manifested to properly observe the coming anniversary of Her Majesty. No less than three ways are devised in which to celebrate the occasion. There will be races on Beacon Hill, an excursion on the Isabel to San Juan Island, and a Regatta on Victoria Arm. The last appears to be the most generally in favor; and it is proposed to remove the draw of the bridge so that the steamer Diana may steam to within a short distance of the George Strait, where passengers may disembark and engage in pic-nics among the numerous beautiful groves that line the banks, or watch the regatta. We learn, also, that about three hundred of our American neighbors design coming across on the New World to join with us in the celebration, and by their presence add to the general enjoyment.

THE CHINESE COLLIERIES.—Considerable excitement, we hear, exists at Nanaimo in consequence of the introduction of Chinese laborers. The colliers threaten with violence the first Chinaman who forgets his Celestial origin so far as to descend to the "bottomless pit" of a coal mine. On Saturday a notice was issued by the Company requesting tenders per ton from the white colliers for getting out coal, and when the schooner Black Diamond sailed the matter was under discussion by the miners. We hope that an arrangement will be effected by which the white population of Nanaimo—which is numerous and thrifty—may be retained. A community of Chinamen would be scarcely "the thing."

POLITICS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Political feeling runs very high in Washington Territory. Clark and Flanders, the democratic and republican candidates for Congress, are speaking daily at every town along the Sound with varied success. It is believed that Clark will carry the Puget Sound district, and that Flanders' principal strength lies along the Columbia river. The Steam Navigation Company of Oregon are supporting Flanders with money, while Clarke appears to rely more upon his popularity than upon the cash disbursed by friends. The position is worth \$18,000 per annum, or \$36,000 for the term, to the fortunate winner.

THE ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—Wm. J. Seely was again brought before Mr Pemberton yesterday upon a charge of having ill used his wife. Witnesses were examined, and the fact of habitual ill-treatment having been established, the prisoner was ordered to furnish security for his good behavior for six months—himself, in \$500, and two sureties in \$250 each—in default to suffer three months' imprisonment. In the meantime, if an amicable arrangement can be made, the hope is held out that these terms may be relaxed. Seely left the dock weeping.

DR. MAGGIE'S PULSE.—The race between the brewers on the 1st instant has caused a number of ladies of Victoria to express a desire to see the affair repeated, and the fair once having accordingly raised a purse, which they propose to present to the winner in a match that it is proposed shall come off on the 24th instant between the late contestants—the winner to treat the subscribers to ice cream and soda water.

THE ENTERPRISE sailed for New Westminster yesterday morning with 80 passengers and an average amount of freight. Among the passengers were Hon Geo. A. Walkem, W. E. Stronach, Mr Hamley, Mr A. R. Robertson and Frank Tarbell. Mr Tarbell took with him an elegant double buggy and two horses, with which he intends to drive to Soda Creek.

IT IS SAID that the steamship California will in future touch at the principal ports on Puget Sound.

THE SHIP ASTARTS. Captain Dodd, came to anchor in Royal Roads yesterday morning at an early hour. She was 135 days on the passage from Aden, in the Red Sea, to Victoria, and experienced head winds and rough weather throughout. To Aden she carried a cargo of coal from Cardiff, Wales, and will take from Burrard Inlet a cargo of spars for the French Government to St. Nazaire.

VICTORIA HOUSE.—Just received at this Establishment by Express, the prettiest Bonnets and Hats ever imported into the colony and of the fashions now prevailing in Europe, the goods having only left England on the 17th March; also, the latest styles of Trimmings, Lace Shawls, Silk Mantles, Jackets, Brilliant, French Prints, and every description of Spring Goods.

LARGE SALE OF PRODUCE.—Mr McCrea, to-morrow, will hold a large sale of Oregon and California lard, hams, butter and bacon, lard, lard, choice brands of flour and general groceries, on a liberal credit. The attention of dealers is particularly directed to this sale.

PUBLICAN RACE.—Among other sports on the Queen's Birthday, it is proposed to get up a race between the publicans, and at its close to sound the winner and the second best as to the "brew" that they most affect.

THE SHIP SOUTHERN CHIEF. 1282 tons burden, entered the harbor of Port Townsend on the 4th instant, direct from Acapulco, where she left a cargo of coal brought from New York. She loads at Port Gamble for Melbourne or some other Australian port.

LECTURE AT THE THEATRE.—A lecture will be delivered (to gentlemen only) at the theatre this evening by Dr Compton on the Physical Causes that lead to Divorce, or the Separation of Husband and Wife.

DRAIN.—Superintendent Truena had the changing at work yesterday laying a substantial drain at the corner of Fort and Government streets.

COAL AT THE BIN.—The quantity of coal now at the bin is a little under 8000 tons. The daily output at the Pit averages 130 tons.—*Nanaimo Gazette.*

MAN OF FIFTY-EIGHT. In Napoleon, Ark., said he would drink a gallon of liquor in a day or die. He did both.

FALSE.—The alarm of fire last evening, after a long pull up Fort street by the firemen, was ascertained to be false.

THE STEAMER ALEXANDRA bound north passed Nanaimo harbor on Friday afternoon.

DEB. There are in the human voice nine perfect tones, but 17,992,168,044,415 sounds.

DURING THE EPIDEMIC of intermittents in the west this season, the whole immense stock of Ayer's Agree Cure became exhausted, and the producing power of his Laboratory was found inadequate to meet the demand. Many who knew its extraordinary virtues for the cure of CHILLS AND FEVERS, paid exorbitant prices for it to those who were fortunate enough to have a supply on hand. Some of our neighbors paid ten dollars for a bottle, while the regular price is but one, and assure us it was on the whole the cheapest remedy they could buy, even at that figure. They praise it for two qualities: first, that it cures, and last, that it leaves the health unimpaired.—*Iowa Standard.*

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.
The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nervous sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures fellos, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

PURGE OUT THE MORBID HUMORS OF THE BLOOD by a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Experience before Attorney.—For nearly the third of a century have these remedies stood in the foremost rank for overcoming ulcers, sores, swellings, rashes and all descriptions of skin diseases. At first the remedy consisted of these medicines, but the experience of sufferers soon overruled all inter-stopped states. These same Holloway's Ointments had cured long other valuable medicines they had derived from their use; these, in their turn, tried them, found equally satisfactory results, and thus the same remedy was found to be the best for all the ailments of the skin. The Ointment has always been applied with the most marked success in bad legs, erysipelas, varicose veins, scrofulous sores, and numerous other maladies by which thousands around us are sorely oppressed.

A NEW AND GRAND EPICURE IN MEDICINE.—Dr. MAGGIE is the founder of a new Medical System. The quack medicine, whose vast internal dose enforces the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most exciting sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. These two great specialties of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggie's Pills and Salve have been the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggie's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggie's Pills suffice to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. These qualities, and an action in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored and the nervous system is fed, it is invigorated. The last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are utterly extinguished by the disolvent power of Maggie's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggie's Pills, Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea Pills cure where all other fail. While for throat, chest, influenza, colds, and all ailments of the skin Maggie's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, 1 Fine street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Auction Sales.
J. A. McCREA, Wharf Street, will sell at 11 o'clock a. m., at Salesroom, Sewing Machines, &c.

AUCTION
GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines

English Goods
53 cs English Pie Fruits, assorted and best brands
400 bxs English Soap
40 cs Photolight Coal Oil

Ex California
20 chests U. S. Tea
10 bales Straw Paper
10 cs J. H. Lard
3 cs Vienna Matches

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Auction Sales.
Instructed by
R. H. ADAMS, Esq.
Agent for Messrs GROVER and BAKER,
WILL SELL
AT SALESROOM
WHARF STREET,
THIS DAY,
Wednesday, May 8th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

1 No. 27 Sewing Machine, Mahogany Cabinet, Carved, Silver Plated
1 No. 27 do Plain, Silver Plated
1 No. 26 do do do
1 No. 25 do do do
1 No. 22 do do do
1 No. 22 do Walnut do
1 No. 23 do Mahogany my4

AUCTION
TO-MORROW
Thursday, May 9th,
Trade Sale of
GROCERIES
AND
OREGON PRODUCE.
J. A. M'CREA
WILL SELL
AT SALESROOM,
Wharf Street,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.
ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,

19 cs superior Oregon Lard, in 10 lb tins
4 cs do do
2 bbls do do
11 kegs do do
8 gunnies Oregon Hams

AND
20 gunnies Home-cured Oregon Hams, by last steamer
5 kegs Oregon Butter
7 kegs Superior Roll Butter
8 Arkhus Isthmus Butter
50 gunnies Choice Oregon Bacon

Flour
15 bbls Magnolia Extra Flour
200 bbls Stark Mills
87 bbls Salem Mills, extra
50 bbls Dayton, Baker's extra
40 bbls Magnolia Self-rising

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Auction Sales.
AUCTION.
Steam Engine
FOR SALE,
70 HORSE-POWER
P. M. BACKUS HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED by the owner to sell by Public Auction, at his Salesroom Wharf street, on the 25th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., 1st otherwise disposed of:
One Second-hand Steam Engine, 70 horse power, English manufacture; constructed on the High and Low Pressure principle.
High Pressure Piston, 13 1/2 inches diameter, 30 inches stroke, working from rocking beam, central between centre and end.
Low Pressure Piston, 19 inches diameter, 48 inches stroke, working from end of rocking beam.
Hot water pump placed under high pressure cylinder and connected to lower piston rod of high pressure cylinder.
Also a cast-iron circular hook frame, for 6 run of 4 feet 4 Mill Saws, together with all the requisite shafting, wheels, pulleys and gearing, in all about 30 tons more or less, which are now in warehouse of Messrs. Sprunt & Co. Store street.
In addition to the foregoing, there are Shelling and Wheat screens, and one cylindrical Shot Machine.
ap27 2w

San Francisco Assaying
REFINING WORKS.
No. 418 Montgomery Street,
(Successors to Kellogg, Hewson & Co.)
CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000.
Directors:
JOHN PARROTT, CHAS. B. McLANE,
WM. C. KALSTON, A. HAYWARD,
LOUIS A. GARNETT.
LOUIS A. GARNETT, President and Manager
JOHN HEWSON, Jr., Clerk and Superintendent
THIS COMPANY HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED their Refining Works, and introduced many other important improvements, are pleased to announce that they feel warranted in reducing materially their terms of doing business.
The Tariff of Charges
Which they now submit to the public, is considered with reference to the cost of material, and labor—as lower than in any other part of the world—and secures to the mining interest of this coast an important advantage in the mining and commercial value of bullion.
Their charges hereafter will be as follows:
For Assaying Deposits for Unparted Gold Bars.
One eighth of one per cent. (one-tenth a quarter) for all amounts over \$1,000, and two dollars for any smaller sums. (Lecture m. a. in twenty-four hours.)
For Assaying Deposits for Unparted Silver Bars.
Two dollars for the gold contained, up to \$1,000, and one-eighth of one per cent. for all amounts over that sum, and one per cent. on the silver contained. Returns made in twenty-four hours.
For Refining Deposits for Gold or Fine Gold.
On bullion under 300 parts gold, 2 cents per ounce.
On bullion from 300 3/4 to 900 parts gold, 4 cents per ounce.
On bullion from 600 3/4 to 700 parts gold, 6 cents per ounce.
On bullion from 700 3/4 to 800 parts gold, 8 cents per ounce.
Above 800 the only charge will be for coinage. But there will be no charge for refining less than two dollars.
For Coining Gold.
This charge will be the same as at the mint—a half of one per cent.—and which is paid by us to that institution. But there will be no charge in future for making fine gold or silver bars from bullion refined by us.
Returns in Coin made in Forty-eight Hours.
Silver contained in deposits for coin will be accounted for at the same rate customary at the Mint.
Gold bars of other assays in good standing, will be cashed by us at the highest market rates.
Dust and bullion can be forwarded to us from any part of the country, and returns made through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

